Query Processing Overview/1

- **Query processing**: A 3-step process that transforms a high-level query (of relational calculus/SQL) into an **equivalent** and **more efficient** lower-level query (of relational algebra).

  1. **Parsing and translation**
     - Check syntax and verify relations.
     - Translate the query into an equivalent relational algebra expression.

  2. **Optimization**
     - Generate an optimal evaluation plan (with lowest cost) for the query plan.

  3. **Evaluation**
     - The query-execution engine takes an (optimal) evaluation plan, executes that plan, and returns the answers to the query.

Query Processing Overview/2

- The success of RDBMSs is due, in part, to the availability of
  - declarative query languages that allow to easily express complex queries without knowing the details of the physical data organization and
  - advanced query processing technology that transforms the high-level user/application queries into efficient lower-level query execution strategies.

- The query transformation should achieve both **correctness** and **efficiency**
  - The main difficulty is to achieve efficiency
  - This is also one of the most important tasks of any DBMS

Query Processing Overview/3

- **Distributed query processing**: Transform a high-level query (of relational calculus/SQL) on a distributed database (i.e., a set of global relations) into an **equivalent** and **efficient** lower-level query (of relational algebra) on relation fragments.

- **Distributed query processing** is more complex
  - Not only ordering of operations must be considered
  - Fragmentation/replication of relations
  - There are operations for exchanging data between sites
  - Additional communication costs
  - Transformations of data must be considered
  - Parallel execution
Query Processing Example/1

- **Example**: Transformation of an SQL-query into an RA-query.
- Relations:
  - EMP(ENO, ENAME, TITLE)
  - ASG(ENO, PNO, RESP, DUR)
- Query: *Find the names of employees who are managing a project?*
  - High level query
    
    \[
    \text{SELECT ENAME FROM EMP, ASG WHERE EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO AND RESP = 'MGR'}
    \]
  - Two possible transformations of the query are:
    - Expression 1: \(\pi_{\text{ENAME}}(\sigma_{\text{RESP = 'MGR'}} \cdot \text{EMP}) \times \text{ASG}\) (EMP × ASG)
    - Expression 2: \(\pi_{\text{ENAME}}(\text{EMP} \times \text{ENO} (\sigma_{\text{RESP = 'MGR'}} (\text{ASG})))\)
  - Expression 2 avoids the expensive and large intermediate Cartesian product, and therefore typically is better.

Query Processing Example/2

- We make the following assumptions about the data fragmentation:
  - Data is (horizontally) fragmented:
    - Site 1: \(\sigma_{\text{ENO} \leq 'E1'} (\text{ASG})\)
    - Site 2: \(\sigma_{\text{ENO} > 'E1'} (\text{ASG})\)
    - Site 3: \(\sigma_{\text{ENO} \leq 'E3'} (\text{EMP})\)
    - Site 4: \(\sigma_{\text{ENO} > 'E3'} (\text{EMP})\)
    - Site 5: Result
  - Relations ASG and EMP are fragmented in the same way
  - Relations ASG and EMP are locally clustered on attributes RESP and ENO, respectively. Thus, there is direct access to tuples of ASG and EMP based on the values of attributes RESP and ENO.

Query Processing Example/3

- Now consider the expression
  \(\pi_{\text{ENAME}}(\text{EMP} \times \text{EN0} (\sigma_{\text{RESP = 'MGR'}} (\text{ASG})))\)
- Strategy 1 (partially parallel execution):
  - Produce ASG_1 and move to Site 3
  - Produce ASG_2 and move to Site 4
  - Join ASG_1 with EMP_1 at Site 3 and move the result to Site 5
  - Join ASG_2 with EMP_2 at Site 4 and move the result to Site 5
  - Union the result in Site 5
- Strategy 2:
  - Move ASG_1 and ASG_2 to Site 5
  - Move EMP_1 and EMP_2 to Site 5
  - Select and join at Site 5
- For simplicity, the final projection is omitted.

Query Processing Example/4

- Calculate the cost of the two strategies under the following assumptions:
  - Tuples are uniformly distributed to the fragments
  - 20 tuples satisfy \(\text{RESP = 'MGR'}\)
  - size(EMP) = 400
  - size(ASG) = 1000
  - tuple access cost = 1 unit;
  - tuple transfer cost = 10 units
  - ASG and EMP have a local index on RESP and ENO
Query Processing Example/5

▶ Strategy 1

▶ Produce ASG\(_1\), ASG\(_2\): (10+10) * tuple access cost 
20
▶ Transfer ASG\(_1\), ASG\(_2\) to sites of EMPs: 
(10+10) * tuple transfer cost 
200
▶ Produce EMP\(_1\), EMP\(_2\): (10+10) * tuple access cost * 2 
40
▶ Transfer EMP\(_1\), EMP\(_2\) to result site: 
(10+10) * tuple transfer cost 
200
▶ Total cost 
460

Query Processing Example/6

▶ Strategy 2

▶ Transfer EMP\(_1\), EMP\(_2\) to site 5: 400 * tuple transfer cost 
4,000
▶ Transfer ASG\(_1\), ASG\(_2\) to site 5: 1000 * tuple transfer cost 
10,000
▶ Select tuples from ASG\(_1\) \(\cup\) ASG\(_2\): 1000 * tuple access cost 
1,000
▶ Join EMP and ASG\(_1\): 400 * 20 * tuple access cost 
8,000
▶ Total cost 
23,000

Distributed Query Processing Steps

▶ Query decomposition: Mapping of calculus query (SQL) to algebra operations (select, project, join, rename)

▶ Input and output queries refer to global relations, without knowledge of the data distribution.

▶ The output query is semantically correct and good in the sense that redundant work is avoided.

▶ Query decomposition consists of 4 steps:
1. **Normalization**: Transform query to a normalized form
2. **Analysis**: Detect and reject “incorrect” queries; possible only for a subset of relational calculus
3. **Elimination of redundancy**: Eliminate redundant predicates
4. **Rewriting**: Transform query to RA and optimize query
### Query Normalization/1

- **Normalization**: Transform the query to a normalized form to facilitate further processing. Consists mainly of two steps.
  1. **Lexical** and **syntactic** analysis
     - Check validity (similar to compilers)
     - Check for attributes and relations
     - Type checking on the qualification
  2. **Put into normal form**
     - With SQL, the query qualification (WHERE clause) is the most difficult part as it might be an arbitrary complex predicate preceded by quantifiers ($\exists$, $\forall$)
     - Conjunctive normal form
       \[(p_{11} \lor p_{12} \lor \cdots \lor p_{1n}) \land \cdots \land (p_{m1} \lor p_{m2} \lor \cdots \lor p_{mn})\]
     - Disjunctive normal form
       \[(p_{11} \land p_{12} \land \cdots \land p_{1n}) \lor \cdots \lor (p_{m1} \land p_{m2} \land \cdots \land p_{mn})\]
     - In the disjunctive normal form, the query can be processed as independent conjunctive subqueries linked by unions (corresponding to the disjunction). Might yield replicated predicates for joins and selections.

### Query Normalization/2

- **Example**: Consider the following query: *Find the names of employees who have been working on project P1 for 12 or 24 months?*
  - The query in SQL:
    
    ```sql
    SELECT ENAME
    FROM EMP, ASG
    WHERE EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO
    AND ASG.PNO = 'P1'
    AND (DUR = 12 OR DUR = 24)
    ```
  - The qualification in conjunctive normal form:
    
    ```sql
    EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO \land ASG.PNO = 'P1' \land (DUR = 12 \lor DUR = 24)
    ```
  - The qualification in disjunctive normal form:
    
    ```sql
    (EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO \land ASG.PNO = 'P1' \land DUR = 12) \lor
    (EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO \land ASG.PNO = 'P1' \land DUR = 24)
    ```

### Query Analysis/1

- **Analysis**: Identify and reject type incorrect or semantically incorrect queries
  - **Type incorrect**
    - Checks whether the attributes and relation names of a query are defined in the global schema
    - Checks whether the operations on attributes do not conflict with the types of the attributes, e.g., $ENAME > 200$ is not type correct
  - **Semantically incorrect**
    - Checks whether the components contribute in any way to the generation of the result
    - Only a subset of relational calculus queries can be tested for correctness, i.e., those that do not contain disjunction and negation
    - Typical data structures used to detect the semantically incorrect queries are:
      - Connection graph (query graph)
      - Join graph

### Query Analysis/2

- **Example**: Consider a query:
  
  ```sql
  SELECT ENAME, RESP
  FROM EMP, ASG, PROJ
  WHERE EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO
  AND ASG.PNO = PROJ.PNO
  AND PNAME = 'CAD/CAM'
  AND DUR >= 36
  AND TITLE = 'Programmer'
  ```
Query Analysis/3

- Query/connection graph
  - Nodes represent operand or result relation
  - Edge represents a join if both connected nodes represent an operand relation, otherwise it is a projection

- Join graph
  - A subgraph of the query graph that considers only the joins

- Since the query graph is connected, the query is semantically correct

Query Analysis/4

- Example: Consider the following query and its query graph:

```
SELECT ENAME, RESP
FROM EMP, ASG, PROJ
WHERE EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO
AND PNAME = 'CAD/CAM'
AND DUR >= 36
AND TITLE = 'Programmer'
```

Elimination of Redundancy/1

- Since the graph is not connected, the query is semantically incorrect.
- 3 possible solutions:
  - Reject the query
  - Assume an implicit Cartesian Product between ASG and PROJ
  - Infer from the schema the missing join predicate ASG.PNO = PROJ.PNO

- Elimination of redundancy: Simplify the query by eliminating redundancies, e.g., redundant predicates
  - Redundancies are often due to semantic integrity constraints expressed in the query language
    - E.g., queries on views are expanded into queries on relations that satisfy certain integrity and security constraints
  - Transformation rules are used, e.g.,
    - \( p \land p \iff p \)
    - \( p \lor p \iff p \)
    - \( p \land true \iff p \)
    - \( p \lor false \iff p \)
    - \( p \land false \iff false \)
    - \( p \lor true \iff true \)
    - \( p \land \neg p \iff false \)
    - \( p \lor \neg p \iff true \)
    - \( p_1 \land (p_1 \lor p_2) \iff p_1 \)
    - \( p_1 \lor (p_1 \land p_2) \iff p_1 \)
Elimination of Redundancy/2

Example: Consider the following query:

```
SELECT TITLE
FROM EMP
WHERE EMP.ENAME = 'J. Doe'
OR ( NOT(EMP.TITLE = 'Programmer')
AND ( EMP.TITLE = 'Elect. Eng.'
OR EMP.TITLE = 'Programmer')
AND NOT(EMP.TITLE = 'Elect. Eng.'))) 
```

Let $p_1$ be $\text{ENAME} = 'J. Doe'$, $p_2$ be $\text{TITLE} = 'Programmer'$ and $p_3$ be $\text{TITLE} = 'Elect. Eng.'$

Then the qualification can be written as $p_1 \lor (\neg p_2 \land (p_2 \lor p_3) \land \neg p_3)$ and then be transformed into $p_1$

Simplified query:

```
SELECT TITLE
FROM EMP
WHERE EMP.ENAME = 'J. Doe'
```

Query Rewriting/1

Rewriting: Convert relational calculus query to relational algebra query and find an efficient expression.

Example: Find the names of employees other than John Doe who worked on the CAD/CAM project for either 1 or 2 years.

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP, ASG, PROJ
WHERE EMP.ENO = ASG.ENO
AND ASG.PNO = PROJ.PNO
AND ENAME <> 'J. Doe'
AND PNAME = 'CAD/CAM'
AND (DUR = 12 OR DUR = 24)
```

A query tree represents the RA-expression

- Relations are leaves (FROM clause)
- Result attributes are root (SELECT clause)
- Intermediate leaves should give a result from the leaves to the root

Query Rewriting/2

By applying transformation rules, many different trees/expressions may be found that are equivalent to the original tree/expression, but might be more efficient.

In the following we assume relations $R(A_1,\ldots,A_n)$ and $S(B_1,\ldots,B_n)$, which is union-compatible to $R$.

Commutativity of binary operations

- $R \times S = S \times R$
- $R \bowtie S = S \bowtie R$
- $R \cup S = S \cup R$

Associativity of binary operations

- $(R \times S) \times T = R \times (S \times T)$
- $(R \bowtie S) \bowtie T = R \bowtie (S \bowtie T)$

Idempotence of unary operations

- $\pi_A(\pi_A(R)) = \pi_A(R)$
- $\sigma_{p1(A1)}(\sigma_{p2(A2)}(R)) = \sigma_{p1(A1) \land p2(A2)}(R)$

Query Rewriting/3

Commuting selection with binary operations

- $\sigma_{p(A)}(R \times S) \iff \sigma_{p(A)}(R) \times S$
- $\sigma_{p(A)}(R \bowtie_{p(A',B_2)} S) \iff \sigma_{p(A)}(R) \bowtie_{p(A',B_2)} S$
- $\sigma_{p(A)}(R \cup T) \iff \sigma_{p(A)}(R) \cup \sigma_{p(A)}(T)$

(A belongs to $R$ and $T$)

Commuting projection with binary operations (assume $C = A' \cup B'$, $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$)

- $\pi_C(R \times S) \iff \pi_{A'}(R) \times \pi_{B'}(S)$
- $\pi_C(R \bowtie_{p(A',B')} S) \iff \pi_{A'}(R) \bowtie_{p(A',B')} \pi_{B'}(S)$
- $\pi_C(R \cup S) \iff \pi_C(R) \cup \pi_C(S)$
Query Rewriting/4

Example: Two equivalent query trees for the previous example
- Recall the schemas: EMP(ENO, ENAME, TITLE)
  PROJ(PNO, PNAME, BUDGET)
  ASG(ENO, PNO, RESP, DUR)

Data Localization/1

- Data localization
  - Input: Algebraic query on global conceptual schema
  - Purpose:
    - Apply data distribution information to the algebra operations and determine which fragments are involved
    - Substitute global query with queries on fragments
    - Optimize the global query

Query Rewriting/5

Example (contd.): Another equivalent query tree, which allows a more efficient query evaluation, since the most selective operations are applied first.

Data Localization/2

Example:
- Assume EMP is horizontally fragmented into EMP1, EMP2, EMP3 as follows:
  - EMP1 = \(\sigma_{ENO \leq E_3}(EMP)\)
  - EMP2 = \(\sigma_{ENO > E_3}(EMP)\)
  - EMP3 = \(\sigma_{ENO \leq E_6}(EMP)\)
- ASG fragmented into ASG1 and ASG2 as follows:
  - ASG1 = \(\sigma_{ENO \leq E_3}(ASG)\)
  - ASG2 = \(\sigma_{ENO > E_3}(ASG)\)
- Simple approach: Replace in all queries
  - EMP by (EMP1 \cup EMP2 \cup EMP3)
  - ASG by (ASG1 \cup ASG2)
- Result is also called generic query
- In general, the generic query is inefficient since important restructurings and simplifications can be done.
Example (contd.): Parallelsim in the evaluation is often possible. Depending on the horizontal fragmentation, the fragments can be joined in parallel followed by the union of the intermediate results.

Unnecessary work can be eliminated e.g., \( EMP_3 \bowtie ASG_1 \) gives an empty result

\[
EMP_3 = \sigma_{ENO > 'E6'}(EMP) \\
ASG_1 = \sigma_{ENO \leq 'E3'}(ASG)
\]

Data Localizations Issues

Various more advanced reduction techniques are possible to generate simpler and optimized queries.

- Reduction of horizontal fragmentation (HF)
  - Reduction with selection
  - Reduction with join

- Reduction of vertical fragmentation (VF)
  - Find empty relations

Reduction for HF/1

Consider relation \( R \) with horizontal fragmentation \( F = \{R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_k\} \), where \( R_i = \sigma_p(R) \)

Rule 1: Selections on fragments, \( \sigma_\theta(R_i) \), that have a qualification contradicting the qualification of the fragmentation generate empty relations, i.e., \( \sigma_\theta(R_i) = \emptyset \iff \forall x \in R(p_i(x) \land \theta(x) = false) \)

Can be applied if fragmentation predicate is inconsistent with the query selection predicate.

Example: Consider the query:

\[
\text{SELECT} \ast \text{FROM} \ EMP \text{WHERE} \ ENO='E5' \\
\sigma_{ENO='E5'}(EMP_1) \cup \sigma_{ENO='E5'}(EMP_2) \cup \sigma_{ENO='E5'}(EMP_3)
\]

After commuting the selection with the union operation, it is easy to detect that the selection predicate contradicts the predicates of EMP_1 and EMP_3.
Reduction for HF/2

- Reduction with join for HF
  - Joins on horizontally fragmented relations can be simplified when the joined relations are fragmented according to the join attributes.
  - Distribute join over union
    \[(R_1 \cup R_2) \bowtie S \iff (R_1 \bowtie S) \cup (R_2 \bowtie S)\]
  - Rule 2: Useless joins of fragments, \(R_i = \sigma_{p_i}(R)\) and \(R_j = \sigma_{p_j}(R)\), can be determined when the qualifications of the joined fragments are contradicting, i.e.,
    \[R_i \bowtie R_j = \emptyset \iff \forall x \in R_i, \forall y \in R_j(p_i(x) \land p_j(y) = false)\]

Reduction for HF/4

- Reduction with join for derived HF
  - The horizontal fragmentation of one relation is derived from the horizontal fragmentation of another relation by using semijoins.
  - If the fragmentation is not on the same predicate as the join, derived horizontal fragmentation can be applied in order to make efficient join processing possible.
  - Example: Assume the following query and fragmentation of the EMP relation:
    - Query:
      \[
      \text{SELECT } * \text{ FROM EMP, ASG WHERE EMP.ENO=ASG.ENO}
      \]
    - Fragmentation (not on the join attribute):
      - EMP1 = \(\sigma_{\text{TITLE}="Programmer"}(\text{EMP})\)
      - EMP2 = \(\sigma_{\text{TITLE},="Programmer"}(\text{EMP})\)
    - To achieve efficient joins ASG can be fragmented as follows:
      - ASG1 = ASG\(\bowtie_{\text{ENO}<\text{ENO}}\)EMP1
      - ASG2 = ASG\(\bowtie_{\text{ENO}<\text{ENO}}\)EMP2
    - The fragmentation of ASG is derived from the fragmentation of EMP
    - Queries on derived fragments can be reduced, e.g.,
      \[\text{ASG1} \bowtie \text{EMP2} = \emptyset\]

Reduction for HF/3

- Example: Consider the following query and fragmentation:
  - Query:
    \[
    \text{SELECT } * \text{ FROM EMP, ASG WHERE EMP.ENO=ASG.ENO}
    \]
  - Horizontal fragmentation:
    - \(\text{EMP1} = \sigma_{\text{ENO}\leq\text{ENO}'\text{EV}}(\text{EMP})\)
    - \(\text{EMP2} = \sigma_{\text{ENO}<\text{ENO}'\text{EV}}(\text{EMP})\)
    - \(\text{EMP3} = \sigma_{\text{ENO}>\text{ENO}'\text{EV}}(\text{EMP})\)
  - Generic query
    - The query reduced by distributing joins over unions and applying rule 2 can be implemented as a union of three partial joins that can be done in parallel.

Reduction for VF/1

- Reduction for Vertical Fragmentation
  - Recall, VF distributes a relation based on projection, and the reconstruction operator is the join.
  - Similar to HF, it is possible to identify useless intermediate relations, i.e., fragments that do not contribute to the result.
  - Assume a relation \(R(A)\) with \(A = \{A_1, \ldots, A_n\}\), which is vertically fragmented as \(R_i = \pi_{A_i'}(R)\), where \(A_i' \subseteq A\).
  - Rule 3: \(\pi_{D,K}(R_i)\) is useless if the set of projection attributes \(D\) is not in \(A_i'\) and \(K\) is the key attribute.
  - Note that the result is not empty, but it is useless, as it contains only the key attribute.
Example: Consider the following query and vertical fragmentation:

- Query: `SELECT ENAME FROM EMP`
- Fragmentation:
  - `EMP1 = \Pi_{ENO, ENAME}(EMP)`
  - `EMP2 = \Pi_{ENO, TITLE}(EMP)`

Generic query

Reduced query

By commuting the projection with the join (i.e., projecting on ENO, ENAME), we can see that the projection on EMP2 is useless because ENAME is not in EMP2.

Query processing transforms a high level query (relational calculus) into an equivalent lower level query (relational algebra). The main difficulty is to achieve the efficiency in the transformation.

Query processing is done in the following sequence: query decomposition → data localization → global optimization → local optimization.

Query decomposition and data localization maps calculus query into algebra operations and applies data distribution information to the algebra operations.

Query decomposition consists of normalization, analysis, elimination of redundancy, and rewriting.

Data localization reduces horizontal fragmentation with join and selection, and vertical fragmentation with joins, and aims to find empty relations.